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ABSTRACT

The present volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the education systems of member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Published in response to a need for a conversion key so that national data could be readily converted on the basis of a standardized system, its purpose is to assist OECD member countries in the development of their educational statistics and to provide a basis for the collection of internationally comparable statistics. For background information on the method of classification, and for related documents, see ED 076 453. The volume deals with three member countries, Belgium, Denmark, and the United States. Provided are definitions of terms used in the OECD classification, which is by type of education and not by institution providing education. A short bibliography following each country gives sources of information regarding the educational institutions. (OPH)

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CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

Belgium

Bernard

United States

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ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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ED 081/15

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS
IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES

OECD

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PARIS 1972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES

BELGIUM DENMARK UNITED STATES

**ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PARIS 1972**

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was set up under a Convention signed in Paris on 14th December, 1960, which provides that the OECD shall promote policies designed:

- to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;*
- to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development;*
- to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.*

The Members of OECD are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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INTRODUCTION

The present volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the education systems of all OECD Member countries. It is a complement to the earlier OECD "handbook" for educational planners: Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning which was published in 1967; one of the conclusions of which was the need to establish a "conversion key for all OECD Member countries so that published national data can be readily converted on the basis of the standardized system" as proposed in the above publication*.

The purpose of both the "handbook" and this classification is to assist OECD Member countries in the development of their educational statistics and to provide a basis for the collection of internationally comparable statistics.

In fact, although education is first and foremost a national concern, the problems experienced in the development of educational systems are often similar in a number of countries. For this reason, it may be useful to compare different countries' solutions to specific problems. But for such comparisons to be valid, they must be based on common terms of reference; the statistics must, insofar as possible, have the same meaning in the various countries concerned.

For the statistics published by national authorities to be used as a basis for inter-country comparisons, a classification system and a set of definitions must be adopted which are acceptable and applicable to all the countries interested in making such comparisons.

Efforts have been made in various OECD studies to publish statistics on as comparable a basis as possible; no classification of education systems in their entirety has yet been established. The preparation of such a classification for OECD Member countries was included in the programme of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel which has recently been replaced by the Education Committee.

* This publication was endorsed by the OECD Council "as a suitable framework for the compilation of comparable educational statistics".

The "handbook provides the basic analytical framework and rationale for the classification; the present study shows in detail how the different parts of each country's education system are related to the reference frame in the "handbook". It is intended to be a guide to anyone who wishes to compare or understand the structure of the education system in OECD Member countries.

To establish a conversion key for the different countries, we have to start with the national classification of each country; in principle, only those types of education or institutions which are explicitly treated in national statistics are included. The degree of detail in published statistics varies enormously from country to country, and this explains the divergence in the size of the entry for different countries in these volumes. Where appropriate, and when the information was available, other types of education have also been mentioned.

The next step was to compile maximum information on these different types of education so as to assess them qualitatively. The evaluation criteria included length of studies, admission requirements (i.e. previous schooling), qualifications conferred and the possibility of transfer to other types of education, organisation of studies on a full-time or on a part-time basis, and any other information of possible interest to potential readers.

On the basis of this information, each type of education or institution has been reclassified under the OECD system, both from the standpoint of standardized designation and in terms of its position on the educational ladder by year of study.

Since education is now being extensively reorganised in many countries, the present study attempts to present the existing situation but also to give an indication of changes which have occurred during the past ten years.

While the present classification is valid for the situation at the date mentioned for each country, it may no longer hold for the new educational structures and concepts towards which some countries are already moving: for example, the discontinuance of the notion of levels and grades, continuing or recurrent education, etc. These changes will be taken into account in future revisions of this classification.

Since educational statistics in most countries are still cast in a national mould which reflects traditional administrative needs, it is hoped that this conversion key may help to promote a better mutual understanding of the systems in the different countries, permit the compilation and presentation of comparable statistics and enable each country to identify easily what is covered by each aggregate presented in a particular study.

This classification was prepared for all OECD Member countries by the Directorate for Scientific Affairs of the OECD Secretariat on the basis of available information and was subsequently submitted to the appropriate national authorities for verification and approval. Responsibility for the work in the Secretariat was with Monique Solliliage of the Educational Investment and Development Division, assisted by Randolph Quenum, James Steel and Arne Isachsen.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE OECD CLASSIFICATION*

This is a classification by type of education and not by institution providing education. In fact, pupils of the same institution may, depending on the section or options chosen, take a general or vocational course, a course preparing them for higher studies, or a terminal course. Only the different types of education are suitable for inter-country comparison. A case in point is that of the universities: as educational institutions they may provide, in addition to courses leading to the officially recognised first university degree, courses of shorter duration leading to qualifications below first-degree level and comparable to those awarded by higher education institutions not having university status. Conversely, non-university institutions may award the equivalent of a university degree.

Pre-primary

Non-compulsory education preceding entrance into primary education.

Primary

Compulsory general education for all pupils. In systems providing a comprehensive-type education for all pupils which covers all or part of their compulsory schooling, only those years in which there is no differentiation (in the form of subject options) have been regarded as primary education.

General secondary

Education which is not direct preparation for an occupation.

Technical secondary

Education designed as direct preparation for an occupation or trade.

* For further details of this classification, the reader is referred to Chapter IX of Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning, OECD, 1967.

Secondary (a)

General or technical education offers pupils, upon completion, a relatively good chance of continuing their studies in a higher education establishment.

Secondary (b)

General or technical education, after which pupils have little chance of continuing to higher education.

This separation of secondary education into types (a) and (b) seems preferable to the frequently-used division into lower and upper levels or 1st and 2nd cycles because in more and more cases the lower level is common to all pupils (although sometimes composed of different sections) and only at the end of this period do pupils receive final guidance and make definitive choice concerning their future schooling.

Teacher training

Preparatory training for the teaching profession.

Non-university type higher education*

Higher education leading to a specific qualification, often occupational and, unlike the first university degree, generally not offering the possibility of pursuing doctorate or other post-graduate studies.

University type higher education*

The length of the different types of education varies from country to country. It was therefore considered advisable to specify the corresponding years of study in the educational scale so as to permit any regrouping necessary for inter-country comparisons.

* Where it has not been possible to make the distinction between non-university higher education and university higher education as defined here, the level of the degree awarded at the end of the different types of studies has been specified: below first-degree level, intermediate diploma (usually preparatory to first degree), first or basic degree, higher degree (above first degree), doctorate.

BELGIUM

(April 1971)

Compulsory schooling: 8 years, from the age of 6 to 14

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | D.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Type of Education (8) | Years of Study (9) |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>Enseignement gardien (Pre-primary education)</u> | | | | | Instruction given in special schools or in classes attached to a primary school. These schools admit children aged from 2½ on 1st September of school year up to beginning of primary education proper. | | Pre-primary | |
| 2. <u>Enseignement primaire (Primary education)</u> | 6 | To be 6 years old or 7 according to parental choice | Certificat de fin d'études primaires (Primary Certificate) | Full time | Provided by primary schools proper, or in preparatory sections of establishments of secondary education. Instruction is divided into three 2-year cycles. | | Primary | 1-6 |
| 3. <u>Enseignement spécial (Special education)</u> | | | | | Compulsory education lasts 8 years, commencing in the autumn of child's 6th birthday and terminating after 8 years of study. | | Special | |
| 4. <u>Enseignement secondaire général du 1er cycle (General secondary education - 1st cycle)</u> | | | | | Designed for the physically and mentally handicapped. | | Variable | |
| 4.2. <u>Degré inférieur de 1^{er} enseignement moyen (1st cycle of general secondary education)</u> | 2 | Completion of primary education proper | | Full time | Instruction designed for children who do not intend to continue their studies after completion of compulsory schooling. This course may be discontinued. | | General secondary (b) | 7-8 |
| 4.2.1. <u>4ème degré primaire (Terminal primary classes)</u> | | | | | This education is provided either in intermediate schools, usually co-educational, or in State "Athénées" (boys) and "lycées" (girls) and private colleges and institutes. There are different sections, some of which can be continued into 2nd cycle, others ending on completion of compulsory education period. Transfers from one section to another are, however, possible. | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.O. Classification | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
| 4.2.1. Section latine (Latin section) | 3 | Completion of primary education | Certificat de fin d'études du degré inférieur de l'enseignement moyen (Secondary education 1st cycle certificate) | Full time | This section covers 3 years of study and is subdivided into two subsections after the 2nd year (or 5th form), viz: 1) Latin - Greek - 4th form 2) Latin - Mathematics - 4th form In denominational schools, study of Greek starts in 5th form (2nd year of secondary education). These sections prepare pupils for the different branches of the 2nd cycle or higher degree of secondary education. | General secondary (a) | 7-9 |
| 4.2.2. Section moderne (Modern section) | 3 | " | " | Full time | This section covers 3 years of study and gives preparation for science and economy sections of secondary education 2nd cycle. After 2 years of study, pupils in this section can choose the commercial course. It includes also the 1st year of maritime studies, only to Flemish-speaking schools. | General secondary (a) | 7-9 |
| 4.2.3. Section familiale (Domestic science section) | 4 | " | " | Full time | The course is especially for girls, and emphasis is put on domestic economy. | General secondary (b) | 7-10 |
| 4.2.4. Section commerciale (Commercial section) | 2 | After 2 years of study in above-mentioned modern sections | " | Full time | This section also includes 2nd and 3rd year courses of maritime studies. | General secondary (b) | 9-10 |
| 4.2.5. Cycle d'observation et d'orientation (Observation and Guidance cycle) | 3 | Completion of primary education | " | Full time | This type of education was created in 1965 and is being applied in about one-fifth of State schools. It includes 4 options: Latin, Modern and Technical subjects (A) and (B) in addition to a common course of 30 hours in the first 2 years and 25 hours in the 3rd year. This common trunk is tending to replace the different traditional sections mentioned above and will cover the 3 years of General and technical education of the 1st cycle of secondary education. | General secondary (a) | 7-9 |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.F.C.O. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4.2.6. Sections diverses (various sections) | Variabile | | | | Training consists of office studies and other subjects which are not included in above-mentioned categories. | General secondary (b) | |
| 5. Enseignement secondaire général du 2ème cycle (General secondary education - 2nd cycle) | | | | | The "certificat d'humanités" (secondary leaving certificate) gives access to university studies on the condition that candidates have passed a matriculation examination for which a proficiency certificate to higher education is awarded. | General secondary (a) | |
| Degré supérieur de l'enseignement moyen (2nd cycle of secondary education) | | Completion of 1st cycle of secondary education | Certificat d'humanités (Secondary leaving certificate) | Full time | Candidates can take the university entrance examination for admission to faculties of applied science, science, polytechnical colleges and institutes of agronomy whether they hold the secondary leaving certificate or not. However, holders of a recognised secondary leaving certificate ("certificat homologué d'humanités") (old system) or a secondary leaving certificate may be exempted from examination in certain topics of the entrance exam. The section chosen by pupils at this stage determines to a great extent the type of university course they will follow. | General secondary (a) | 10-12 |
| 5.1. Latin-Greek section | 3 | | | | | | " |
| 5.2. Latin-Mathematics section | 3 | | | | | | " |
| 5.3. Latin-Science section | 3 | | | | | | " |
| 5.4. Science section A | 3 | | | | Science section A is based on mathematics and physics. | | " |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information | | O.E.C.D. Classification (6) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Type of Education (7) | General secondary (a) | | |
| 5.5. Science section B | 3 | | | | Science section B is based on natural science. | | 10-12 | " |
| 5.6. Economics section | 3 | | | | There is a limited number of these sections. | | 10-12 | " |
| 5.7. Human sciences section | 3 | | | | This is a kind of preparatory school for higher schools of engineering, faculties of applied science and polytechnical colleges. | | 10-12 | " |
| 5.8. Special science year | 1 | | | | | | 17 | |
| 6. <u>Enseignement technique et professionnel (Technical and vocational education)</u> | | | | | After 3 years pupils can gain access to 2nd cycle of technical or general education. If they wish to obtain a leaving certificate they must complete a 4th year (level: skilled workman). After an optional 5th year they can obtain a specialisation certificate. The range of specialist subjects covers the entire economic spectrum: agriculture, mining, electricity, chemistry, commerce and business, etc. The 1st cycle of technical education has been incorporated in the 1st cycle of general secondary education in order to facilitate transfer from one to the other, and legal dispositions have been taken to this effect. | Technical secondary (b) | 7-9 10 or 11 | |
| 6.1. Degré inférieur (Lower level) | 3, 4 or 5 | Completion of primary education | | Full time | After 4 years: leaving certificate After 5 years: specialisation certificate | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (8) | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|
| 6.2. <i>Degré supérieur (Upper level)</i> | 3-4 | After 3 years of lower level technical education or completion of 1st cycle of General secondary education | Technician's certificate or vocational certificate and further training certificate | Full time | After the technician's certificate or final vocational certificate, a certificate or grade in further training can be obtained in 1 year. Pupils holding certificates from technical schools can go on to a higher technical school or a technical teacher training college. They can also pass thematriculation examination giving access to higher education. For the industrial science section this examination is held in technical schools and for other sections by a State board of examiners. Pupils holding certificates from vocational schools can go on to higher vocational schools for nurses or child nurses. | Technical secondary (b) | 11-13/14 |
| 6.3. <i>Apprentissage (Apprenticeship)</i> | 3 | Completion of the 1st cycle of general secondary or technical education | Certificat d'aptitude (Proficiency certificate) | Full time | Vocational training for certain occupations. This type of training takes place under contract and is divided into cycles similar to those in vocational education. | Technical secondary (b) | 10-12 |
| 6.4. <i>Enseignement artistique (Artistic education)</i> | 3 | | | | Includes instruction in music, dramatic art and plastic arts. The length of the course of study varies with type of instruction and pupils capabilities. Certificates of technical education sections (plastic arts) are accepted as equivalent to the technical schools' certificates and give same rights. Most of these courses are continued after period of secondary education in the higher sections of the art schools. | Technical secondary (a) or (b) | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Type of Education (7) | |
| 7. <u>Enseignement renoué (enseignement secondaire général et technique (New system) General and technical secondary education)</u> | | | | | This type of education was introduced at the beginning of the academic year 1969 on an experimental basis and is, at present, in force in 143 State and subsidised schools. It covers the first 2 years of the secondary cycle (transition classes and observation cycle) and will gradually be extended to the other years. All forms of education after the primary cycle are covered including secondary, technical, vocational and artistic education. The "transition" classes are specially organised for backward or less able children. | 7-8 | Years of Study (8) |
| 7.1. Classes d'accueil (Transition classes) | 2 | Completion of primary education and recommendation of psycho-medical social centre or be 13 years old and failed to have completed primary school. | - | Full time | Instruction is aimed at pupils who are unlikely to benefit from the 1st observation year of secondary education. It includes mainly basic instruction - the aim of which is to fill gaps in pupils' knowledge of their native language and mathematics - supplemented in the 1st year by artistic and technical activities; in the 2nd year, artistic, economic, technical and agronomical options are offered. | General secondary (b). | |
| 7.2. 1er degré (observation) (1st degree - observation) | 2 | Completion of primary education | Certificat de fin d'études du 1er degré du secondaire (1st degree secondary certificate) | Full time | This is considered as an observation cycle in all subjects for all pupils. Instruction in 1st year is common for all pupils. Some optional subjects are introduced during the 2nd year. | General secondary (a) and (b) | 7-8 |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 7.3. 2ème degré (Orientation) (2nd degree - Guidance) | 2 | Completion of 1st degree | Certificat de fin d'études du 2ème degré du secondaire (2nd degree secondary leaving certificate) | Full time | By including various options in this cycle, instruction corresponds to pupils' interests and aptitudes. The course can lead to the 3rd degree or be a terminal course for those wishing to leave school in order to take up employment. It can be supplemented by a 3rd year of more intensive study or specialisation. | General or technical secondary (a) and (b) | 9-10 |
| 7.4. 3ème degré (détermination) (3rd degree - consolidation) | 2 | Completion of 2nd degree | Certificat de fin d'études du 3ème degré du secondaire (3rd degree secondary leaving certificate) | Full time | A wide variety of optional subjects enables pupils to carry out intensive studies of subjects of their choice. A 3rd year can be devoted to more intensive study or specialisation. | General or technical secondary (a) and (b) | 11-12 |
| 8. Enseignement normal (Teacher training) | 4 | Completion of the 1st cycle of secondary education | Diplôme de fin d'études ne permettant pas d'entrer à l'université (Final certificate not giving access to university) | Full time | Admission to 2nd year is possible after successful completion of 1st year of 2nd cycle secondary education or the 1st year of a primary teacher training school. | Secondary teacher training | 10-13 |
| 8.1. Gardien (Nursery schools) | 5 | Completion of the 1st cycle of secondary education | Primary teacher's certificate and secondary leaving certificate (certificat d'humanités) issued on completion of 3 year 1st cycle. | Full time | The duration of the course was increased from 4 to 5 years in 1967 (Royal Decree N° 37 on State primary teacher training colleges). The course is divided into 2 cycles: (a) a 3-year 1st cycle on completion of which the secondary certificate is awarded, followed by (b) a 2-year 2nd cycle including teacher training leading to the award of a primary teacher's certificate. | Prior to 1967: secondary teacher training. Since 1967: higher non university (education) | 10-14 |
| 8.2. Primaire (Primary) | | | | | Teachers who have passed the matriculation examination qualify for university entrance. | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 8.3. Enseignement normal moyen (Teacher training for 1st cycle of general secondary schools) | 2 | Leaving certificate of 2nd cycle (general or technical) secondary education | Certificate of "régent" or "agrégé" for 1st cycle secondary school teachers | Full time | Trains secondary teachers who are in charge of the general courses and certain special courses for pupils in the 1st cycle of general secondary schools. Teachers in 2nd cycle of (general) secondary schools are trained at university. | Higher non-university (education) | 13-14 |
| 8.4. Enseignement normal technique (Training of technical teachers) | 2 | Final certificate of 2nd cycle of general or technical secondary education | Technical "régent" or "agrégé" certificate (secondary technical teacher) | Full time | Trains teachers of technical subjects and physical education in secondary teaching. There is also a part-time training for technical teachers. | Higher non-university (education) | 13-17 |
| 9. Enseignement supérieur de niveau non-universitaire (Higher education - non-university type) | 5 | Variable | Variable | Full time | Length of courses varies with subjects studied. | Higher non-university (fine arts) | 13-17 |
| 9.1. Enseignement artistique supérieur (Higher art education) | 4 | Final certificate of 2nd cycle general or technical secondary education or entrance examination | Various types of certificates | Full time | Leads to certificates in technical engineering, nursing, social assistant or medical auxiliary work or commerce. See below -- classification by field of studies. | Higher non-university (according to field of study) | 13-16 |
| 9.2. Enseignement technique supérieur (Higher technical education) | | | | | | | |

BELGIUM

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
| 10. <u>Enseignement supérieur de niveau universitaire (Higher education - university level)</u> | 4, 5 or more | "Certificat homologué d'humanités" (2nd cycle secondary leaving certificate) and proficiency certificate to higher education, or an equivalent certificate for foreign students. | In most subjects a 1st degree (licence) is awarded at the end of a 1st cycle of university studies. At a higher level there are doctorates and specialised degrees including the "agrégation" in higher education. | Courses take place in universities comprising the five traditional faculties (philosophy and arts, law, science, medicine, applied science) and in colleges and institutes which cover special subjects (History of Art and Archaeology, Oriental studies, Commerce and Economy, Criminology, Physical Education, etc.). | Private institutions play an important part in provision of higher education, notable examples being the independent University of Bruxelles and the Catholic University of Louvain. Louvain University includes a faculty of catholic theology and canon law. | Higher university | |

Groups of studies:

- Catholic theology
- Canon Law
- Religious studies
- Philosophy (religious studies)
- Protestant theology
- Philosophy and arts (and related studies)
- Law and related studies
- Science
- Medicine, pharmacy and related studies
- Veterinary medicine
- Applied science
- Agronomy
- Social, political and economic sciences
- Applied commercial and economic sciences
- Pedagogy and psychology
- Interfaculty centres

The choice of higher studies open to students is largely determined by the special section chosen during secondary studies. Young people whose secondary schooling has been irregular may be examined by a central board of examiners set up by the government with a view to obtaining a certificate equivalent to the secondary school certificate (certificat homologué d'humanités); this gives equal access to university studies.

A student can enrol several times either in the same field of study or in 2 different fields of study.

In most subjects the first degree award is the "licencé". This is obtained after 4 years of study and represents a specialised training. The degree of doctor can be obtained not earlier than 1 year after degree of "licencié" (1st degree) and is conferred after the public presentation and defence of a thesis. The degree of "agrégé" in higher education is conferred after a minimum of 2 years of study following the corresponding doctorate. Candidates are required to submit a thesis making an original contribution to scientific progress together with three accessory theses

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. <u>Enseignement universitaire (Peripheral higher non-university education)</u> | Variable | | | | This is practically non-existent. However, candidates who, for any reason whatsoever, have not been able to benefit from a regular education can be examined by a board of examiners set up by the government with a view to obtaining university degrees equivalent to those conferred by the educational institutions themselves. This procedure is only valid for State degrees. | | |
| 12. <u>Part-time education</u> | Variable | | | | For young people who have recently left school and for adults. A certificate is awarded at the end of these courses. | Adult | Part time |
| 12.1. General and technical education | Variable | | | | Certificat de fin d'études (Leaving certificate) | | |
| - Lower degree (1st cycle) of technical secondary education | Variable | | | | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information | | O.E.C.D. Classification (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (6) | |
| - Artistic education | Variable | Variable | Certificat de fin d'études (Leaving certificate) | Part time | | | |
| - Higher degree (2nd cycle) of technical secondary education | " | " | " | " | | | |
| 12.2. Instruction in domestic economy | " | Completion of compulsory education | " | " | For girls; minimum age 18; no diploma given. | | Technical secondary (b) _{II} |
| 12.3. Training of family helps | " | " | Leaving certificate | " | For girls; minimum age is 17½. | | |
| 12.4. Post-school agricultural courses | " | " | No diploma awarded | " | | " | |
| 12.5. Apprenticeship contracts | " | " | 2 certificates: 1) qualification 2) patron-artisan (self-employed artisan) | " | Includes practical training in workshop or factory and general and vocational training courses. | " | |

| Fields of Study | O.E.C.D. Classification | Fields of Study | O.E.C.D. Classification |
|--|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| <u>Enseignement supérieur universitaire</u> (Higher university education) | | Agronomie (Agronomy) | Agriculture |
| Théologie et droit canon (Theology and canon law) | Humanities | Sciences sociales, politiques, économiques et journalisme et sciences actuarielles (Social, political, economic sciences and journalism, actuarial science) | Social sciences |
| Théologie catholique (Catholic theology) | " | Sciences sociales (Social sciences) | " |
| Droit canon (Canon law) | " | Sciences politiques, diplomatiques et administratives (Political, diplomatic and administrative sciences) | " |
| Philosophie (Philosophy) | " | Sciences économiques, fiscales et financières (Economy, taxation and finance) | " |
| Sciences religieuses (Religious science) | " | Journalisme (Journalism) | " |
| Théologie protestante (Protestant theology) | " | Econométrie (Econometrics) | " |
| Philosophie et lettres (Philosophy and arts) | " | Sciences commerciales (Commercial science) | " |
| Philosophie (Philosophy) | " | Sciences actuarielles (Actuarial science) | " |
| Histoire (History) | " | Autres (Others) | " |
| Philologie classique (Classical philology) | " | Pédagogie et psychologie (Pedagogy and psychology) | Humanities |
| Philologie romane (Romance philology) | " | Pédagogie (Pedagogy) | " |
| Philologie germanique (Germanic philology) | " | Psychologie (Psychology) | " |
| Philologie et histoire slaves (Philology and Slavonic history) | " | Orientation et sélection professionnelles (Vocational guidance and selection) | " |
| Histoire de l'art et archéologie (History of art and archaeology) | " | Enseignement supérieur non-universitaire (Higher non-university type education) | |
| Autres (Others) | Law | Enseignement technique supérieur (Higher technical education) | |
| Droit et notariat (Law and notarial studies) | " | Agronomie (Agronomy) | Agriculture |
| Droit (Law) | " | Industrie (Industry) | Technology |
| Notariat (Notarial studies) | " | Mines (Mines) | " |
| Sciences (Science) | Pure science | Métal (Metal) | " |
| Sciences mathématiques (Mathematics) | " | Mécanique (Mechanics) | " |
| Sciences physiques et nucléaires (Physics and nuclear science) | " | Électricité (Electricity) | " |
| Sciences chimiques et biochimiques (Chemistry and biochemistry) | " | Automatisme (Automation) | " |
| Sciences géologiques et minéralogiques (Geology and mineralogy) | " | Textile (Textiles) | " |
| Sciences géographiques (Geography) | " | Travaux publics (Public works) | " |
| Sciences zoologiques (Zoology) | " | Bois (Wood) | " |
| Sciences botaniques (Botany) | " | Chimie (Chemistry) | " |
| Sciences (autres) (Sciences - others) | " | Vêtement (Clothing) | " |
| Etudes statistiques (Statistical studies) | " | Construction (Construction) | " |
| Médecine et pharmacie (Medicine and pharmacy) | Medical science | Arts plastiques (Plastic arts) | Fine arts |
| Médecine (Medicine) | " | Transport (Transport) | Technology |
| Pharmacie (Pharmacy) | " | Enseignement militaire (Military education) | Others |
| Odontologie (Dentistry) | " | Architecture (Architecture) | Architecture |
| Education physique (Physical education) | Educational | Arts décoratifs (Decorative arts) | Fine arts |
| Autres (Others) | Medical science | Photographie-cinématographie (Photography-cinematography) | Technology |
| Médecine vétérinaire (Veterinary medicine) | Agriculture | Livre (Publishing) | " |
| Sciences appliquées (Applied science) | Technology | Dessin de construction (Draftsmanship) | " |

| Fields of Study | O.E.C.D. Classification | Fields of Study | O.E.C.D. Classification |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Commerce (Commerce) Administration (Administration) Organisation (Organisation) Collectivités (Community development) Services paramédicaux (Allied medical services) Service social (Social services) Sections générales et préparatoires (General and preparatory sections) | Social sciences " " " " Medical science Social sciences According to sections | Enseignement normal moyen (Teacher training in secondary education) a) Non-universitaire (Non-university) b) Universitaire (University) Enseignement normal technique moyen (Secondary technical teacher training) | Education " " |

| Teachers | Place of Training | Length of Study (in years) | Other Information |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Maîtres de l'enseignement Gardien (Nursery teachers) | Nursery teacher training colleges | 4 | <p>Admission to 1st year of nursery teaching training colleges is possible after 3 years of 1st cycle of secondary education. Admission to 2nd year, however, is possible on successful completion of either the 1st year of 2nd cycle of secondary education or the 1st year of a primary teacher training college. The syllabus is identical to that of 2nd cycle of general secondary education for first 2 years. The same sections exist and students can change from primary teacher training to 2nd cycle of secondary education and vice versa as long as they do not change sections. The course of studies does not lead to the "certificat d'humanités" (secondary leaving certificate). Special training for nursery schools is spread over the last 2 years.</p> |
| 2. Enseignants de l'enseignement primaire (Teachers in primary education) | Primary teacher training colleges | 4 | <p>Prior to 1967</p> <p>Candidates are required to have completed 1st cycle of secondary education in order to be admitted to a primary teacher training college. Minimum age requirement is 15. The syllabus includes all the modern and classical arts courses (2nd cycle of secondary education), in addition to a pedagogical training. At the end of the 4th year, the future teachers are examined by a board of examiners made up of members of the teaching staff of the college and a State delegate. Candidates who are successful in this examination are given the title of primary teacher and are granted a "certificat d'humanités" (secondary leaving certificate). Candidates can also obtain a proficiency certificate giving access to higher education. Before the 1967 reform, there was an experimental course organised by the government through which the future primary teachers were recruited, on examination after the period of 2nd cycle secondary education. The training course lasted 1 year. This course was abandoned in September 1968.</p> |
| | | | <p>1967 Reform</p> <p>Since 1st September, 1967, the length of the primary teacher training course of studies has been increased by 1 year. Candidates must hold the 1st cycle secondary certificate. The course is divided into 2 cycles.</p> |
| | | | <p><u>1st cycle</u></p> <p>Students begin the 1st cycle of primary teacher training course where they attend 2nd cycle of secondary education classes as well as classes in music, plastic arts, physical education, manual work and domestic science. The certificate of 2nd cycle secondary education (same conditions as in secondary education) is awarded at the end of this course.</p> |
| | | | <p><u>2nd cycle</u></p> <p>The primary teacher's certificate is awarded to students after completion of the 2-year 2nd cycle of primary teacher training and after an examination. The 2nd cycle includes lectures and training periods preparing students for their work as primary teachers.</p> <p>Teachers who have obtained the proficiency certificate can go on to university.</p> |

| Teachers | Place of Training | Length of Study (in years) | Other Information |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|
| 3. Enseignants du degré inférieur de l'enseignement moyen (1er cycle du secondaire) (Secondary school teachers - 1st cycle) | 1st cycle secondary teacher training school | 2 | 1st cycle teacher training (higher non-university level) prepares teachers of secondary education (régeints) who teach in the 1st cycle of secondary schools and in technical secondary schools (general subjects). In general, age of entry is 18. Candidates are required to hold the secondary leaving certificate. The student teachers are divided into several sections, each one of which includes compulsory subjects particular to the chosen speciality and a group of optional subjects from which students can choose one or two other specialised subjects which they can add to their basic curriculum. The optional courses are always supplemented by courses in methodology and appropriate didactic lessons. |
| 4. Enseignants du degré supérieur de l'enseignement moyen (2ème cycle du secondaire) (2nd cycle general secondary teachers) | Universities | | The future teachers in 2nd cycle secondary education are trained in university, admission to which requires a secondary leaving certificate and proficiency certificate giving access to higher education. They take a specialised degree and, parallel to these studies, attend courses in the theory of experimental pedagogy, history of education and didactics. Practical classes take place in 2nd cycle secondary schools under the supervision of trainee instructors. |
| 5. Enseignants de l'enseignement secondaire technique (Technical secondary teachers) | Technical teacher training colleges | | 1st cycle secondary teachers and 2nd cycle secondary teachers ("aggrégés") teach general subjects in technical schools. Teachers of theoretical and practical technical subjects are trained either on a full-time basis in technical teacher training schools (Higher non-university level) or part-time in technical teacher schools. As far as technical teacher training schools are concerned, age of entry is 18, and candidates are required to hold the secondary leaving certificate in general or technical studies. Training of future teachers in agricultural and horticultural subjects was provided in technical teacher training schools known as "primary" type. These schools no longer exist. In part-time technical teacher training, there are 2 types of courses: 2 |

2

(1) Secondary technical teacher training courses: In order to attend these courses, candidates are required to hold a 2nd cycle secondary technical or vocational leaving certificate. However, for student-teachers of practical vocational courses a 1st cycle certificate in technical or vocational training are alone required. The syllabus is based and a complementary training are held annually before a school examinations board. A pass in these examinations entitles students to the certificate in teaching proficiency. Teachers of practical vocational studies and trade technology and teachers of theoretical technical studies are trained here.

(2) Other technical teacher training courses: There are also courses exclusively for candidates holding a higher education qualification. The courses, which usually last one year, are generally attended by people who are already in the teaching profession. They give no legal rights.

1

| Teachers | Place of Training | Length of Study (in years) | Other Information |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 6. Enseignants des écoles normales (Teachers in teacher training colleges) | | | <p>Teachers in training colleges for 1st cycle of secondary schools are required to hold a 2nd cycle secondary teacher's certificate. The diploma of licentiate in pedagogical sciences which is delivered by the universities after 4 years of study is required for teachers in pedagogy and methodology.</p> <p>In order to teach in secondary technical teacher training schools, candidates must have the same qualifications as those required in higher technical schools. However, the special subjects in technical education for women are taught by graduates of the technical secondary teacher's training schools. In both types of teacher training each body is entitled to appoint the staff of its own establishments.</p> |
| 7. Personnel enseignant des universités (University teaching staff) | | | <p>In State universities, courses are given by ordinary and extraordinary professors, senior lecturers, visiting professors and lecturers, all of whom are appointed by royal decree. In order to become a lecturer, candidates are required to hold a doctor's, pharmacist's or engineer's diploma or a higher teaching qualification. Before appointments, the King is advised by the faculty in question and the administrative board of the university. Professors are appointed on the administrative body's decision from amongst the lecturers who exercise no other paid function taking up a great part of their time and who have, for a minimum of 4 years, taught for at least 5 hours a week.</p> <p>In the Catholic University of Louvain, the members of the teaching staff, both professors and lecturers alike, are appointed by the Belgian Bishop's Council.</p> <p>In the independent University of Bruxelles, this is the right of the administrative body.</p> <p>Professors in both these universities benefit from the same advantages concerning salary and superannuation as their colleagues in State universities.</p> |

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DENMARK

(July 1971)

**Compulsory schooling: 7 years from the age of 7 to 14.
This will be extended to 8 years in 1972-73 and to 9 in 1973-74.**

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificates (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
| 1. Pre-primary education | | | | | | Pre-primary | - |
| 1.1. Børnehave (Nursery school) | 1-3 | - | - | All day, half day or the Ministry of Social Affairs. Parents pay part of the costs. | Subsidised private or local authority of institutions under the authority of the Ministry of Social Affairs. | Pre-primary | - |
| 1.2. Børnehaveklasse (Pre-school class) | 1 | 5-6 years old | - | 3 hours per day | Pre-school classes are organised by the local school authorities according to demand or by private schools. No fees are paid. | Pre-primary | - |
| 2. Public primary and 1st cycle secondary schools (Folkeskolen) | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Hovedskolen (Main department of the primary school) | 7 | 7 years old. Children may be enrolled at the beginning of the school year in which they reach 6½ years of age, if their parents so wish | Certificate of completion of compulsory schooling may be issued on request | 1st and 2nd yrs: 4 hours daily; 3rd and 4th yrs: 5 hours daily; 5th to 7th yrs: 6 hours daily | Hovedskolen coincides with the period of compulsory education which at present is 7 years, but in 1972/73 will be extended to 8 years and in 1973/74 to 9 years. About 5 per cent of the children attend private schools subsidised from public funds. | 1-7 | |
| 2.2. 8, 9 or 10 klasser Folkeskole (1st cycle secondary department of 8th, 9th and 10th form classes) | 1, 2 or 3 | Hovedskole (7 years) | Certificate on completion of the 8th, 9th or 10th form. The curriculum includes many optional subjects. Compulsory subjects as follows: Danish, numbers, General orientation, social sciences, religious knowledge and physical education. English, German, typing, natural science, mathematics, wood and metal work and creative activities are the more common optional subjects chosen. | 6 hours daily | Pupils may leave school on completion of the 8th, 9th or 10th form. The curriculum includes many optional subjects. Compulsory subjects as follows: Danish, numbers, General orientation, social sciences, religious knowledge and physical education. English, German, typing, natural science, mathematics, wood and metal work and creative activities are the more common optional subjects chosen. | General secondary (b) | 8-9 or 8-10 |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2.3. Realandeling (1st cycle secondary examination department) | 3 | Hovedskole (7 years). A promotion test and a statement from the school testifying suitability for further studies | Realexamen. (1st cycle secondary school leaving examination) | Full time | Transfer to the 2nd cycle secondary school (gymnasium) may take place on completion of the 2nd "real" form or after passing the "realitsamen". Passes in Danish, arithmetic, mathematics and two foreign languages are required for entering the 2nd cycle secondary school. | General secondary (a) | 8-10 |
| 3. Specialunder-Vising (Special education) | Variable | Variable | Variable | Full time | Special instruction for mentally and physically handicapped children is provided either in special classes or in special schools at all levels of general education. Handicapped pupils can, at all levels of general education, remain and be instructed in the ordinary school environment if their parents so wish and are able to take care of the children at home provided institutionalising is not considered part of their treatment. Observation in-struction programmes, organised by school psychology advisory services and co-operation with the Children and Young People's Service ensure that all handicapped pupils are given optimal educational opportunities corresponding to their capacities and talents. | Special | Variable |
| 4. Gymnasiel-uddannelse (2nd cycle secondary education) | | | | | Children who are mentally or physically handicapped to the extent that they cannot benefit from special instruction provided in the public or private primary schools are referred to special State schools. | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| 4.1. Højere Forberedelseseksamen (Courses leading to the higher preparatory examination) | 2 | No formal entrance requirements, but most students have completed 10 years of school | Certificate "Højere forberedelseseksamen" (higher preparatory examination) issuing examination results in obligatory and optional subjects. Passes in this examination give access to teacher training colleges and to universities and institutions of higher education provided the studied subjects are relevant to the chosen field of study at the post secondary level. | Full time or part time | Courses leading to the higher preparatory examination certificate are private as well as public. The examination is a State controlled examination. | General secondary (a) 11-12 |
| 4.2. Gymnasium (2nd cycle secondary school) | 3 (intensive) | Minimum 9 years of school: normally 7 years i.e. a "Hovedskole" and 2 years in the 1st cycle secondary school ("real" courses, 2 years) passes in the "real" examination | "Studenterksamen" (2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination) giving the right subject to regulations in force, to immatriculate at universities. | Full time or part time, (day or evening classes). | The Gymnasium (2nd cycle secondary school) is divided up into two sections each of which at the end of the 1st year is subdivided into 3 branches: Linguistics: modern languages, civics, classical languages; Mathematics: mathematics-physics, civics, natural sciences. The "Studenterksamen" may be passed in any of the branches. 2nd cycle secondary schools and courses are either public or private, but the examination is a State controlled examination. | General secondary (a) 10-12 or 11-13 |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification Years of Study (8) | Type of Education (7) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| 5. Other types of secondary education | | | | | | General or secondary (b) | |
| 5.1. Efterskoler (Continuation schools) | 3 to 10 months | Hovedskole (7 years) | No examination | Full time | The schools are private and residential. They receive State grants and the pupils receive aid, covering most or all of the expenses, from public funds. General education is provided with compulsory and optional subjects corresponding to the 8th, 9th or 10th form levels according to the previous education of the pupils. | 8-9 or 10 | |
| 5.2. Ungdomsskoler (Youth schools) Ungdomsskostskoler (Youth boarding schools) | 1 or 2 years | Hovedskole (7 years) | Certificate of State controlled examination on completion of the 8th or the 9th form. Technical preparatory examination or leaving certificate without examination. | Full time or part time, day or evening classes | Youth school general education provides at least: 144 lessons a year of which at least 36 must be in vocational and socially oriented subjects. Youth school in preparation for examinations or basic vocational training: 480 lessons over a period of 2 years, or 144 lessons during 1 year respectively. | 8 or 9 | |
| 5.3. Folkehøjskoler (Folk high schools) | 3, 5 or 10 months ¹ | No formal entrance requirements but Hovedskole 7 courses: - Almindelig (General) - Udvidet (higher) - Idraets-og Gymnastik (athletics and gymnastics) - for fysisk handicapped (education for physically handicapped children) | No examination | Full time | The schools are private residential schools receiving State support, and the pupils are granted scholarships to cover part or all expenses according to choice of course. | Secondary | |
| | courses: 18 years of age | | | | Explicit curriculum regulations are not enforced. | General (b) | |
| | | | | | At least half of the weekly number of lessons, with a minimum of 24, must be devoted to General subjects: Danish language and literature, history, arithmetic and civics. | " | General (a) Special |

DENMARK

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Other Information | | O.E.C.D. Classification (8) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Full/Part Time (5) | Type of Education (7) | | |
| - med sygepleje-og forsorgsuddannelse (preparatory course for nurses and social assistants) | | | | | Some of the schools are specialising in certain subjects or fields of study, e.g. languages, physical education, art, music, etc. and their names may vary accordingly. One or several terms of 3 to 5 months or variable. | Technical (b) | |
| - med handarbejds- og sløjdfærdighed- nelse (dress-making and woodwork) | | | | | | General (a) | |
| - med forberedelse til læreværdi- nelse (preparatory teacher training courses) | | | | | | General (a) | |
| - med forberedelse til høgere forberedelseseks (2nd level preparatory certificate course) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4. Landbrugsskoler (Agricultural schools) | 6-9 months | Hovedskole (7 years) and 18 years of age | | Full time | Most students have practical experience in agriculture. The schools are private residential schools receiving State grants, and students are granted scholarships to cover most or all of the expenses according to the choice of course. | Technical secondary | |
| Courses: | | | | | | | |
| - Forberedelse på landbrugsskoler (Agricultural college preparatory course) | | | | | | | |
| - Almindelig (1st level) | | | | | | | |
| - Fortsaetelse | | | | | | | |
| - (Complementary) | | | | | | | |
| - Havebrug (Horticulture) | | | | | | | |
| - Skovbrug (Forestry) | | | | | | | |
| - Mejeribrug (Dairying) | | | | | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | D.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| 5.5. Husholdnings-skoler (Home economics schools) Courses: - Almindeling (1st level) - Andre (Others) | 3-5 months | Hovedskole (7 years). To obtain scholarships applicants must be 17 years of age. | Leaving certificate according to type of studies | Full time | Courses vary according to the level of previous education of pupils and the level to which they have studied obligatory home economics at school. Pupils may specialise either in home economics (nutrition, family life and work technique) or in sewing and needlework. The schools are private residential schools receiving State grants, and pupils are granted scholarships covering part or all of the expenses. Completion of the home economics course gives access to training colleges for home economics teachers and to other socially orientated training courses | General or technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 5.6. Fritidsundervisning (Leisure-time instruction and other activities of non-formal education) | At least 20 hours yearly | At least 13 years for children and young people, 14 to 18 years of age | See paragraph 1 of column (6). | Part time (mainly evening classes, given in preparation for examinations in certain subjects or in fields of study 2 to 4 hours a week) | Normally participants study only one or two subjects of their own choice, and no examinations are passed. Instruction may, however, also be given in preparation for examinations I and II, "real" examination. | Primary or general secondary (Complementary) | Variable |

6. Vocational and technical secondary education

6.1. Navigations-skoler (Nautical schools)

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | D.F.C.D. Classification | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
| 6.1.1. Styrmann (Mate) | 1½ | Applicants must have completed compulsory education and have been 47 months at sea; 3 months' preparatory course. | Styrmandskørslen (2nd mate's certificate) after active service at sea promotion to 1st mate | Full time | 3 semesters of 850 lessons (languages, mathematics, natural science, navigation and machine instruction and practical service). | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.1.2. Skibsfører (Shipmaster) | 2 | Applicants must have passed mate's certificate examination and have a certain period of active service at sea as 1st mate | Shipmaster's certificate | Full time | 850 lessons. Supplementary courses in English navigation and maritime law. | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.1.3. Radiotelegrafist (Wireless operator 2nd class and 1st class) | 1-1½ | Applicants must have completed compulsory education and be at least 17 years of age | Wireless operator's certificate 2nd and 1st class | Full time | 2 terms of 850 lessons (arithmetic, mathematics, physics, radio-technique and regulations, practical service, radio correspondence). | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.2. Maskinmester- og maskinistskole (Schools for marine engineers) | 2 | The applicant must have completed apprenticeship training as a mechanic, have passed his journeyman's test, have practiced his trade for at least a year and produce evidence for skills in machine designing and sketching | Certificate as Marine engineer's assistant | Full time | Examination in the following subjects: Danish, arithmetic, machine operation techniques and electrotechnique. | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.2.1. Maskinist (Marine engineer's assistant) | 1½ | As for 6.2.1. and technical preparatory examination or "real" examination | Marine engineer's certificate | Full time | Examination in the following subjects: Danish, English, mathematics, physics and chemistry, machine operation technique, electrotechnique, health education, marine legislation. | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.2.2. Maskinmester (Marine engineer) | 1½ | | | | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Other Information | | I.E.C.D. Classification | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | (5) | (6) | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
| 6.2.3. Udvidet maskinmesterskab (Marine engineer, with electrotechniques) | ½ | As for 6.2.1. and passes in the Marine engineer's certificate examination | 1st class Marine engineer's certificate (with electrotechniques) | Full time | Examination in the following: Danish, English, German, physics and chemistry, machine operation technique and electrotechnique (high voltage). | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.2.4. Skibselektriker (Marine electrician) | ½ | The applicant must have completed apprenticeship training as an electrician and have passed the journeyman's test | Marine electrician's certificate | Full time | In addition to the regular training as an electrician he must have licence as an "elektroinstallator". | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.3. Tekniske skoler (Technical schools) | | | | | | | |
| 6.3.1. Laerlingeuddannelse-Industri og håndværk (Apprenticeship training - Industry and handicrafts) | 3½-4 | Completed 7 years of compulsory education (in most trades 8 or 9 years of schooling required) | The Journeyman's test | Full time (block release) | Apprenticeship training (articles of apprenticeship between the apprentice and the master craftsman or industrial enterprise) is the normal type of training in handicrafts. | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Years of Study (8) |
| | | | | | | Type of Education (7) |
| 6.3.2. Tekniske assistent (Technical assistant) | 2 | Completed 9 years of General education as a minimum or passes in the technical preparatory examination or the "real" examination | Technical assistant's certificate | Day or evening courses | 3 sections of study: building and construction, mechanical and electrical industries, and Planning and administration. 1st period of 20 weeks of theoretical instruction, at least 1 year of practical training in a relevant field of industry and subsequent 24 weeks of theoretical instruction. Theoretical instruction comprises mathematics, natural science, technology, drawing, calculation and administrative techniques and economy. | Technical secondary (b) 10-11/12 |
| 6.3.3. Tekstiltekniker (Textile technician) | 2 | Passes in technical preparatory examination with 2 foreign languages or "real" examination with mathematics | Textile technician's certificate | Full time | One year of practical training in an industrial enterprise according to regulations laid down by the Directorate of Vocational Education and one year of theoretical instruction in a technical school in this country and/or in a foreign country according to regulations in force. | Technical secondary (b) 10-11/12 |
| 6.3.4. Laborant (Laboratory assistant) | 2 | Applicants must be 16 years of age and have passed either the preparatory technical examination with 2 regular foreign languages or the "real" examination with mathematics, corresponding or higher examinations | Laboratory assistant's certificate | Full time or part time | Theoretical basic course of 22 weeks' duration (792 lessons) and 1½ years' practical training approved by the Directorate for Vocational Education. | Technical secondary (b) 11-12 |
| 6.3.5. Laboratorietekniker, Kemotekniker (Laboratory technician, chemist technician) | 2 | Applicants must be 18 years of age and have passed the examination for Laboratory assistant's certificate with physics as a special subject | Laboratory technician's certificate or chemist technician's certificate | Full time or part time | 980 lessons covering mainly mathematics, physics, and laboratory techniques (laboratory technicians). Chemistry, measuring techniques, electronics and knowledge of materials (chemistry technicians). | Technical secondary (b) 13 |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | D.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6.3.6. Maskintekniker, Elektronik-tekniker (Machine technician, electronics technician, etc.) | 1-1½ | The applicants must have completed 7 years of compulsory education and have passed the technical preparatory examination with two foreign languages, "real" examination or corresponding or higher examinations | Technician's certificate examination in the fields in question | Full time or part time | They must further either have completed apprenticeship training with journeyman's test in any of a specified number of trades or have fulfilled certain minimum requirements for practical training or work in specified fields of trade. | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.3.7. Byggetekniker (Building technician) | 1½ | Applicants must have passed the technical preparatory examination with 2 foreign languages, the "real" examination with mathematics or higher examination. | Building technician's certificate examination | Full time | Theoretical training cover a number of different trades. Theoretical instruction is offered at technical schools and the number of lessons required is normally about 800 half-yearly. | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.4. Handelskoler (Commercial schools) | 2-4 | | Commercial assistant's examination certificate | Sandwich courses | Theoretical instruction at commercial schools includes a total of 720 to 800 lessons depending on section (Wholesale or retail trade or clerical work). | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |
| 6.4.1. Laerlinge-uddannelses Handelsg Kontoraf (Apprenticeship training - commerce and clerical training) | | Passes in the 8th form State controlled examination, corresponding or higher qualifications or completed a preparatory course of 240 lessons | Commercial examination certificate | | Commercial schools are private but subsidised from public funds. An examination committee composed of representatives of the Ministry of Education, of employers' organisations, Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees and commercial school teachers work out the examination | Technical secondary (b) | Variable |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirement: (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information | | O.E.C.D. Classification (6) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | Type of Education (7) | | | |
| 6.4.2. Handelseksamen (Commercial examination) 4 sections: - general - accounting - languages - sales | 1 | Variable according to sections, see column (6) | Commercial examination | Day school trainings institutions | Entrance requirements: Passes in the commercial assistant's examination (general and languages sections, with English and German) or be 17 years of age and passes in the State controlled lessons examination at the termination of the 9th form (General and sales sections), weekly for 40 weeks or 10th form (accounting and languages sections) or the "real" examination or corresponding or higher examinations. External examiners are appointed by the Directorate of Vocational Education. | | Technical secondary (b) | 11-12 |
| 6.4.3. Højere handelskola (Higher commercial school) | 1-2 | | | full time | The course lasts 2 years for students with commercial training (commercial assistant's examination or commercial examination) and 1 year for holders of 2nd cycle secondary leaving examination. | | Technical secondary (b) | 12/13 or 13/14 |
| 7. Higher education | | | | | | | Higer non-university (technical) | |
| 7.1. Technical education | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1.1. Bygningskonstruktør (Building constructor) | 2 | Building technician's certificate | | Full time | The training is divided into 2 parts. The 1st part consists of 3 semesters of 20 weeks each, instruction comprising 2400 lessons (of which house building techniques and planning take up about half of the lessons). The 2nd part comprises of 720 lessons and includes the working out of a building project and an optional special study. | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificates (4) | Other Information | | | O.E.C.D. Classification (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Full/Part Time (5) | Full/ Part Time (6) | Years of Study (7) | |
| 7.1.2. Teknikum (Colleges of Technology) | 3 | Applicants must have completed 10 years of education or have passed the higher preparatory examination with 2 foreign languages or the "real" examination with mathematics, have completed apprenticeship training of have fulfilled the requirements for practical training in a relevant trade and have passed in the entrance examination | Teknikum ingeniør (engineer's diploma) | Full time | Passes in the 2nd cycle secondary leaving examination, mathematics section, however, gives applicants exemption from the entrance examination. | Higher non-university (technology) | 16-18 |
| 7.2. Læreruddannelse (Teacher training) | 3 | Affangsbevis fra et børnehave- og fritidsseminarium (Nursery teacher's training certificate) | Applicants must be at least 18 years of age, and have completed 9 years of general education and have practical experience through work at an institution for children for 4 months | Full time | Curriculum: pedagogical and social subjects, physical education and workshop activities, Danish literature and natural sciences. About 1/3 of the duration of the training period consists of practical training at relevant institutions. The student may specialise in teaching children in nursery schools, kindergartens and pre-school classes and instruction of children and young people participating in activities under the relevant Act. | Higher non-university (education) | 10/11-13/14 |
| 7.2.1. Børnehavet- og fritidsseminarier (Teacher training colleges - nursery teachers) | 3 | | | | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Type of Education (8) | Years of Study (9) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7.2.2. Laerer-seminarier (Teacher training colleges) | 3½-4 | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination, or higher preparatory examination | Afgangsbrev fra et laererseminarium (teacher training certificate - "folkeskole") | Full time | The aim of teacher training is to lay the academic and professional foundation for teaching in the primary and 1st cycle secondary school (folkeskole). Teacher training colleges are either State or private colleges. | Higher non-university (education) | 13-15½/16 | |
| | | | | | The curriculum of the teacher training colleges comprises: | | | |
| | | | | | 1. Pedagogical subjects. 2. The basic subjects of the "folkeskole" 3. Intensive studies in two of these subjects. 4. Candidates may specialise in the teaching of children in the lower forms, the "folkeskole" or in instruction of handicapped pupils. | | | |
| 7.2.3. Husholdningsseminarier (Domestic science training colleges) | 2½ | 2nd cycle secondary leaving certificate. Most of the applicants have the teacher's certificate in addition to this | Domestic science teacher's certificate | Full time | Numerus clausus. | Higher non-university (education) | 13-14½ | |
| 7.2.4. Danskmarks Højskole for Legemsevælser (Danish Institute of physical education) | 1-2 | Secondary leaving certificate (2nd cycle) or primary teacher's certificate | Teacher of physical education or coach | Full time | | Higher non-university (education) | 13-14 | |
| 7.3. Specialised higher education | | | | | | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7.3.1. Den Polytekniske Læreanstalt (Technical university of Denmark) | 4½-5½ | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving certificate mathematics section, mathematics-physics branch | Candidatus polytechnicus (cand. polyt.) (Diploma in engineering) | Full time | Numerus clausus regulations on the basis of marks in mathematics and the sciences special entrance examination. Graduates of a Teknikum are admitted, subject to passing a supplementary examination in biology and physiology. | Higher university (technology) | |
| - Bygningsingeniørstudiet (Building and construction engineering) | | | | | Further specialisation in ceramics, metallurgy and bio-techniques is possible in the chemistry branch. | | |
| - Elektroingeniørstudiet (Electrical engineering) | | | | | | | |
| - Kemingeniørstudiet (Chemical engineering) | | | | | | | |
| - Maskiningeniørstudiet (Mechanical engineering) | | | | | | | |
| 7.3.2. Dansk Ingeniørakademii (Engineering Academy of Denmark) | 3½-4 | See 7.3.1. (Columns 3 and 6) | Akademiringenjør-eksamen (Academy diploma in engineering) | Full time | The studies have a more pronounced practical bias than those at the Technical University, (6 to 12 months; practical experience is required). Courses are divided into three parts. | Higher university (technology) | |
| 4 branches of study: | | | | | | | |
| - Bygningsingeniørstudiet (Building and construction engineering) | | | | | | | |
| - Elektroingeniørstudiet (Electrical engineering) | | | | | | | |
| - Kemingeniørstudiet (Chemical engineering) | | | | | | | |
| - Maskiningeniørstudiet (Mechanical engineering) | | | | | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | D.E.C.D. Classification | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
| 7.3.3. Den kgl. Veterinaer- og Landbohøjskole (The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College) | 3½-6 | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination leaving (maths.) or higher preparatory examination with mathematics or special entrance examination. | Degrees granted: | Full time | Numerus clausus. Courses are divided into three parts of which the first part is common to all studies. | Higher university (agriculture) | |
| Branches of study: | | | | | | | |
| - Veterinaerstudiet (Veterinary) | | | | | Candidatus medicinae veterinariae | | |
| - Landbrugsstudiet (Agriculture) | | | | | Candidatus agriculturiae | | |
| - Landinspektørstudiets (Surveying) | | | | | Candidatus geometriae | | |
| - Havebrugsstudiet (Horticulture) | | | Candidatus hortonomiae | | | | |
| - Skovbrugsstudiet (Forestry) | | | Candidatus silvioniae | | | | |
| - Mejeribrugsstudiet (Dairying) | | | Candidatus lactonomiae | | | | |
| 7.3.4. Tandlægehøjskolerne (Dental colleges) | 5½-6 | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination (with a certain minimum preparatory examination with mathematics or special entrance examination). | Candidatus odontologiae | Full time | Numerus clausus regulations on the basis of average marks obtained in the examination giving access. The course is divided into two parts. For "jus practicandi" graduates must have 2 years of recognised practical experience. | Higher university (medical sciences) | |
| 7.3.5. Danmarks Farmaceutiske Højskole (The Royal Danish School of Pharmacy) | 5 | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination (mathematical section) or higher preparatory examination with mathematics or special entrance examination | Candidatus pharmaciae | Full time | Numerus clausus regulations on the basis of average marks obtained in the examination giving access. The course is divided into two parts. Passes in the first part is equivalent to a pass in the dispensing pharmacist's assistant's examination. | Higher university (medical sciences) | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7.3.6. Handelshøjskoler (Schools of Economics and Business Administration) | | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination (any branches). Higher preparatory examination with relevant options in languages. "Real" examination with 2 foreign languages. | Full time or part time | Two schools: one in Copenhagen, one in Aarhus. Students may be enrolled for special studies in the following fields: banking, insurance, management, accounting, international commerce, public administration and foreign languages. Most studies leading to a degree are divided into three parts of 2 years duration. Each of the parts may, however, lead to a recognised qualification. | | Social sciences |
| Branches of study: | | | | | | |
| Den sproglige retning (languages section) | | | | | | |
| - Korrespondentstudium (correspondent) | 2 | State examination with 2 foreign languages. State controlled examinations on completion of the 9th or 10th form of the "Folkeskole" with 2 foreign languages. | State examination leading to foreign correspondent's certificate (in one or several languages) | Diploma in commercial linguistics | Higher non-university | |
| - Afgangsekseksamen | +2 | | | Graduate in commercial linguistics | Higher non-university | |
| - Diplomprøve | | | | Candidatus linguae mercaturae (cand. merc.) | Higher university | |
| - Kandidateksamen | +2 | | | Graduate in compulsory education supplemented by completed post secondary studies in languages or commercial subjects with certain minimum marks in the examination. | Higher non-university | |
| Erhvervsøkonomiske (business economy) | | | | (Higher commercial examination). | Higher non-university | |
| - Almene studium (general courses) | 3 | | | General diploma in business economy | Higher | |
| - Kandidatstudium | +3 | | | Candidatus mercaturae (cand. merc.) | Higher | |
| - Diplomprøve (special courses in business economy) | 2 | | | Diploma in business economy (special studies) | Higher non-university | |
| 7.3.7. Det Kongelig Akademi for de Skønne Kunster og Den Jyske Arkitektskole (The Royal Academy of Fine Arts and Architect's School) | | | | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7.3.7.1. Malerskolen og Billed-Flugger-skolen (Schools of Painting and Sculpture) | 5 | The candidates are selected on the basis of their production in drawings and other work done at courses and on their own | No examination and no diploma awarded | Full time | - | Higher non-university (fine arts) | |
| 7.3.7.2. Arkitektskolen (The School of Architecture) | 5 | Students certificate mathematics section or an admission exam. | Architect | Full time | The course is divided into two parts, after each an examination must be passed. Each year the number of students must be restricted. | Higher university (architecture) | |
| 7.3.8. Musikonservatoriene (Academies of Music) | 5 | Entrance examinations covering musical ability and skill | A certificate is obtained after having passed the final examinations | Full time | There is a 2-year "forskole" (pre-course) and a 2 or 3-year "hovedskole" (main course). In the main course, five different branches are available. Among them there is the Academy of Opera, lasting 2 years. | Higher non-university (fine arts) | |
| 7.3.9. Danmarks Biblioteksskole (Danish School of Librarianship) | 4 | Studenteretksamen or equivalent | Librarian's certificate. Assistant librarian's certificate | Full time | During the study periods the student has practical experience. There are two sections, one for librarians and one for assistant librarians. In both sections the course is terminated by an examination. | Higher non-university (humanities) | |
| 7.4. Universiteter (Universities) | | | | | There are three universities; Copenhagen, Aarhus and Odense, each divided into faculties or departments. As a general rule the Danish 2nd cycle secondary certificate ("Studenteretksamen") is required as a condition of entrance. The university year is made up of two terms. The 1st degree awarded is the "Kandidateksamen"; universities and other institutions of higher education can also award "licentiate" (post graduate degrees) which generally require 2 or 3 years of further study and research carried out under the guidance and supervision of a "tutor" specially appointed for this purpose. | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.O. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 7.4.1. Teologi (Faculties of theology) Copenhagen and Aarhus only | 6-7 | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination (with Latin and Greek) | Candidatus theologiae (cand.theol.) | Full time | If Latin and Greek have not been studied in the Gymnasium, examination in these languages must be passed at the University. | Higher university (Humanities) | |
| 7.4.2. Samfundsvidenskabeligt område (Department of Social Sciences) | 5-6 | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination | | Full time | | Higher university (law) | |
| - Retsvidenskab (jurisprudence) | | | Candidatus juris (cand.jur.) | | | (Social sciences) | |
| - Statsvidenskab (economics, political science) | | | Candidatus scientiarum politicarum (cand.scient.polit.) | | | (Social sciences) | |
| - Sociology (sociology) | | | Candidatus oeconomices (cand.oecon.) | | | (Social sciences) | |
| - Forsikringsvidenskab (actuarial science) | | | Candidatus scientiae (cand. scient.soc.) | | | (Social sciences) | |
| - Statistik (statistics) | | | Candidatus actuarii (cand.act.) | | | (Social sciences) | |
| | | | Candidatus statisticae (cand.stat.) | | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information | | D.S.G.J. Classification (6) | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | (6) | (7) | | | |
| 7.4.3. Det filosofiske eller humanistiske hovedområde (Department of philosophy or the humanities) of which: | 2 | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination (studentekseamen) in a relevant section. Higher preparatory (høje forberedelseseksamen) with relevant options. | Examinatus artium (exam.art.) | Full time | Minor subject. The examination is below first degree level. (birafgæksamen). | | Higher non-university (humanities) | | |
| - Filologie (philology) | 4 | Candidatus philosophiae (cand.phil.) | | Full time | One subject at major level (hovedfagseksamen). | | Higher university (humanities) | | |
| - Filosofi (philosophy) | 6 | Candidatus magisterii (cand.mag.) | | | The examination covers a major and a minor subject and is the ordinary qualification for 2nd cycle secondary school teachers. | " | " | " | |
| - Psykologi (psychology) | | | | | | " | | | |
| - Historie (history) | | | | | Specialised study on one subject (research degree). | | | | |
| - Arkæologi (archaeology) | 6-7 | Magister artium (mag.art.) | | | | | | | |
| - Etnografi (ethnography) | | | | | | | | | |
| - Religionshistorie (history of religion) | 5-7 | Candidatus psychologiae (cand.psych.) | | | | | | | |
| - Litteratihistorie (literary history) | | | | | | | | | |
| - Kunsthistorie (art history) | 5-7 | Magister psychologiae (mag.psych.) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.4.4. Laegevidenskab (Medicine) | 7½ | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination | Candidatus medicinae et chirurgiae (cand.med.) | Full time | | | Higher university (medical sciences) | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Type of Education (8) | Years of Study (9) |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7.4.5. Det naturvidenskabelige fakområde (Departments of mathematics and natural sciences) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Matematik (mathematics) - Fysik/Kemi (physics/chemistry) - Zoologi (zoology) - Botanik (botany) - Geologi (geology) - Astronomi (astronomy) - Geografi (geography) | 4 | 2nd cycle secondary school leaving examination. Mathematics sec-tion (any branch). Higher preparatory examination with relevant options. | Candidatus scientiarum (cand.scient.) | Full time | For teaching qualification in the 2nd cycle secondary school the "paedagogicum" is required. | Higher university (Pure sciences) | Higher university (Social science) | Higher (education) |
| 7.4.6. Danmarks Laererkøjskole (Royal Danish College of Educational Studies) | 6-7 | | Magister scientiarum (mag.scient.) | | | | " | " |
| 7.5. Other institutions of higher education | | | | | In addition to the degree studies in pedagogics, educational psychology and in advanced studies in subjects included in the curriculum of the "folkeskole", the college offers advanced 1-year courses and shorter courses in a number of disciplines for teachers, in many of which teachers may participate on leave of absence with full pay. | | | |
| 7.5.1. Sociale Højskolen (School of social work) | 3 | Variabile | Candidatus paedagogiae (cand.paed.) | Full time or part time | Both practical and theoretical education. | Higher non-university (social science) | | |
| 7.5.2. Sygeplejerskeuddannelsen (Nursing school) | 3 | | Social worker's certificate | Full time | | Higher non-university (medical science) | | |
| | | | | | Practical and theoretical education. There are courses of 9 months duration for further specialisation in administration, etc. at the Nursing College ("Danmarks Sygeplejerskeskole") at the University of Aarhus. | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information | | D.E.C.D. Classification (6) | Years of Study (6) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Higher non-university (medical science) | | |
| 7.5.3. Jordemoder-skole (School of midwifery) | 3 | Age: 20-30 years. The candidates must pass a test after 4 months. | Midwife | Full time | The school is situated in Copenhagen, as a part of "Rigshospitalet" (public hospital). | Both practical and theoretical education. | Higher non-university (medical science) | |
| 7.5.4. Fysioterapeut - Beskaef-figelsestherapeut (Colleges of Physiotherapy and of Occupational therapy) | 3 | 19 years old. "Studenter" or "realskole" certificate. Good health. Some experience of practical work in a home, at a hospital, etc. | | Full time | Examinations and diploma as a physiotherapist or occupational therapist | | Higher non-university (medical science) | |

| Teachers | Place of Training | Length of Study (in years) | Other Information |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Børnehave (Nursery school) | Børnehave- og fridspædagog-seminarier (Training colleges for nursery school teachers) | 2 | The applicants must have completed 9 years of general education and 4 months practical experience at an institution for children, and the age limit is 18 years. The education is both theoretical and practical and a final examination is held under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. |
| 2. Folkeskolen (Primary school) | Lærerseminarier (Teacher training colleges) | - | The fundamental aim underlying the teacher training is to produce teachers equipped to teach in all grades of the "folkeskole" i.e. the 1st to 7th grades, the 8th, 9th and 10th grades and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd "real" classes. Both public and private colleges exist. |
| | Realskolen (1st cycle secondary school) | 2½ | <u>Teacher training prior to 1969/1970</u> Courses for teachers of infant classes (earliest grades). An admission test must be passed by applicants without the "studentereksamen" and the age limit is 20 years. |
| | | 4 | General course. The "realskole" certificate is necessary. In addition, most students attend preparatory courses of varying length, and then pass an entry examination before being accepted. The age limit is 18 years. |
| | | 3 | General course for applicants with the "studentereksamen". Age limit 19 years. |
| | | | Some of the colleges provide evening classes, lasting a year longer than the normal duration. Each of the colleges has a practice school connected to it. Although the education of teachers is expected to enable them to teach all the subjects of the primary school i.e. to be class teachers, there is a provision for specialisation in certain subjects particularly for teaching in the higher grades, so that training is really a combination of the training usually given to class teachers and subjects teachers. |
| | | | <u>Teacher training as from 1969/1970</u> |
| | | 3½-4 | Entrance to teacher training colleges is conditional upon having passed either the "studentereksamen" or a "højere forberedelseseksamen" (2-year higher preparatory course introduced in 1967/1968). The curriculum comprises pedagogical subjects, basic subjects of the "folkeskole" and intensive studies in two of these subjects. Candidates may specialise in teaching of children in the lower forms, the higher forms of the "folkeskole" or in the instruction of handicapped children. |

| Teachers | Place of Training | Length of Study (in years) | Other Information |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Danmarks Lærerhøjskole (Danish Higher College of Education) | Universiteter (Universities) | Variable | This institution offers a variety of courses, providing further education for trained Danish teachers. The college is located on the same premises as a regular teacher training college and the Danish Institute for Pedagogical Research, so co-ordination of activities is possible. Most of the courses are of 3-10 months' duration, with or without an examination. In addition, a 3-year course is offered for teachers who want to qualify as Candidates in Education (Cand.Faed.). Possibilities to obtain the degree of licentiate or doctor in education also exist. |
| 3. Gymnasium (2nd cycle secondary school leading to higher education) | | 4-7 | Holders of the "skoleembedseksamen" are the principal sources of recruitment to Gymnasium teachers. The final examination when at the Faculty of Philosophy, is known as the language-history "embedseksamen" and the degree conferred on successful students is "Cand.Mag.". When the final examination is held in the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences it is known as the natural sciences "embedseksamen" and the degree is the "Cand.Scient.". The latter is a relatively new title, as previously all graduates passing the "skoleembedseksamen" were given the title "Cand.Mag.". Students take two subjects which they study intensively, a major (hovedfag) and a subsidiary (bifag), both of which they are expected to be able to teach at the Gymnasium, if they do enter the teaching profession. After obtaining a degree, an intending teacher has to pass an examination in the theory of teaching, school hygiene and in teaching practice. The training for these examinations lasts 4-5 months and takes place in a gymnasium school under the supervision of experienced teachers. There are also teachers who have graduated from institutions of higher education other than the universities. |
| 4. Tekniske Skole og Yrkesskoler (Technical schools and vocational schools) | | | <p>Technical teachers may be classified, according to their qualifications, into three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - highly skilled workers (craftsmen or lower-level technicians) with several years of industrial experience plus teaching experience in evening classes; - "teknikum" engineers; - university engineers. <p>The "National Institute for Education of Technical Teachers" runs courses for teachers at technical and vocational schools and colleges. Types of courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - basic teaching course, lasting 14 weeks at a residential school, leading to a certificate; - higher pedagogical courses, following the basic course and of 7 weeks' duration; - trade courses dealing with special teaching techniques and new developments within the trade; - annual conferences and seminars. |

| Teachers | Place of Training | Length of Study (in years) | Other Information |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 5. Faglærere (Subject teachers) | Woodwork teachers: school | 15 weeks | The course is split into three parts, each of 5 weeks' duration. Different subjects are treated: metalwork, woodwork, workshop teaching, etc. A certificate is issued at the end of the course. |
| | Domestic science teachers: training colleges | 3 | Two private colleges exist. "Studenterexamen" is required and in addition a 5 months course at a vocational training school of domestic studies and 12 months of practical experience. Candidates without the "studenterexamen" may be admitted, providing they pass an entrance examination. At the end of the period of study a public examination is held. |
| | Danish Nurse College at the University of Aarhus | 9 months | This college offers courses for further specialisation of qualified nurses; administrators, teachers in nursing, etc. |
| | Needlework teachers: College teachers | 2-3 years | Different courses are offered, full or part time. The age limit is 18 years, and an examination is passed on completion of a course. |
| | School for youth club teachers | 2 | The "realeksamen" is required and 6 months practical experience. The age limit is 20 years. |
| | Danish High School for Physical Training | 1-2 | The course prepares for a final examination and the participants receive a certificate. |
| 6. Universiteter etc. (universities etc.) | Universities and other institutions for research and higher education | - | The scholarships are usually given to people who want to do research with no teaching obligations. |
| | | | (a) Stipendiater (Scholarship holders): |
| | | | - candidate of licentiate scholarships are available for post-graduate students who want to specialise. The scholarships are given for 1-2 years. |
| | | | - "Universitets- og Højskoleadjunkturer" are scholarships of maximum 3 years' duration, well suited to young researchers who want to pass a degree. |
| | | | - "Forskerstipendier" (Research scholarships) are given to young researchers for whom no vacant posts are available. |
| | | | (b) Kandidatinstruktur (Assistant instructor) |
| | | | - This appointment is time-limited (2-3 years). The instructors usually give lectures at basic level. |
| | | | (c) Amanuenser |
| | | | This is an ordinary full-time post at a university, usually (a few years) after having received scholarships. The post may be combined with a "elektorat", see below. |
| | | | "Amanuense" who becomes head of a department is called "afdelingsleder". |

| Teachers | Place of Training | Length of Study (in years) | Other Information |
|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | | <p>(d) Docent This is the title of an "Amanuense" who has a doctorate.</p> <p>(e) Lektorer Usually these are part-time posts. Lectures are given and the "Lektor" is examiner - at the oral examinations. The period of employment is usually 3 years and the work is often combined with the post as "Amanuense".</p> <p>(f) Professorer These are the highest qualified teachers at the universities, and they have their doctorates.</p> <p>(g) Ekstraordinært Professorat is established to ensure the researcher in question a post at the university and thus he is obliged to give lectures. The qualifications required of the post are similar to those of an ordinary professor. The post is cancelled when the professor leaves.</p> <p>At "Danmarks Ingeniørakademi" (Engineering Academy of Denmark) the teachers are not obliged to undertake research work. The head of a department is called "Ingeniørdocent", the other tutors have the title of "Lektor". In addition, there are posts as "Assisterende Fogleder" and "Assistent".</p> |

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UNITED STATES

(July 1971)

In most States, compulsory schooling from the age of 7 to 16.
Full time compulsory education ends after 10th year of school.
A few States require school attendance to the age of 17 or 18.

PRELIMINARY NOTE

The Constitution of the United States makes no reference to education, but Article X confers upon the States powers in those areas which are not specifically denied to the States or reserved to the Federal Government. Power over education and legal responsibility for the maintenance of educational systems, therefore, rest in each of the 50 States.

As a consequence of these legal and Constitutional circumstances, it is proper to say that there are many systems of education in the United States.

In short, most of the States have delegated operational responsibility for elementary, secondary and, in an increasing number of cases, post-secondary education below the baccalaureate level, to local school districts. However, and despite these differences, State organisations, especially for elementary and secondary education, have many elements in common.

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pre-school Education | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Nursery schools | 2-3 | To be 3 or 4 years old | - | Half-day | Pre-school education includes various types of programmes and is organised by private groups, individuals, churches, or as an integral part of the public elementary school system. | Pre-primary | |
| 1.2. Kindergartens | 1-2 | To be 4 or 5 years old | - | Half-day | These schools are generally maintained by private groups or individuals. | Pre-primary | |
| 1.3. Parent Co-operatives | | To be between 3 and 5 years old | - | Half-day | These "co-operatives" are operated by parents who employ and assist a qualified teacher. | Pre-primary | |
| | | | | | In addition to these ordinary preschool education centres, there are nursery schools attached to universities (university laboratory schools) and to secondary schools which serve as laboratories for students and for research studies or other aspects of early childhood education. | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (8) | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1.4. Community Day Care Centres | To be between 3 and 5 years old | - | - | Full time | These centres offer a full-day programme for children of working mothers or whose parents are ill. They charge fees, but they are generally low, based on parents' income. Philanthropic organisations and Government funds meet part of the running costs of such centres. | Pre-primary | | | |
| 1.5. Child Development Centres | To be 3 or 4 years old | - | - | | For children living in disadvantaged areas. These centres are financed 90 per cent by Federal Government and 10 per cent by local sponsorship. | Pre-primary | | | |
| 1.6. Hospital Pre-schools | To be 3 to 5 years old | - | - | | For children taking therapy either as out-patients or in wards. | Pre-primary | | | |
| | | | | | The Child Development Centres are organised under the Economic Opportunity Act (Federal anti-poverty programme) and represent one aspect of many programmes of "compensatory education" - programmes of special and extra services intended to compensate for a complex of social, economic and educational handicaps suffered by disadvantaged children. Most of these projects started between 1950 and 1963, both at State and Federal level, the latter by means of the Office of Economic Opportunity which sponsors "Head Start" for pre-school children. | | | | |
| | | | | | The "Head Start" programme now comes under the Office of Child Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. | | | | |
| 2. Primary and secondary education | 6-8 | To be 6 years of age | Leads to junior or high school | Full time | Elementary education consists of education for all children of age 6 through 11 in grade one through six. It sometimes includes children of 4 or 5 in kindergartens and includes children of 12 or 13 in grade seven and eight in systems with the 4-year | 1-6/8 | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>For purpose of international comparisons:</u> | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1. 1st to 6th year of studies | 6 | | | | high school. There is no national course of study. Each State suggests a broad curriculum for its schools. The specifics are usually planned locally which leads to some variation among programmes. There is, however, a noticeable degree of similarity. The subject areas included in most elementary school programmes are reading, writing, arithmetic, social studies, science, health, music, art and physical education. These areas form the core of the programme. | Primary General secondary (a) | 1-6 |
| 2.1.2. Beyond 6th year of studies | 2 | | | | | | |
| 2.2. Middle schools | 4 | Leads to Senior High School | | Full time | There are also a few Middle Schools which are a gradually increasing phenomenon. They are schools which combine the four grades from 5 through 8. They stand midway between the first four grades of primary schooling and the four years of senior high school. | General secondary (a) | 5-8 |
| 2.3. Secondary schools | | | | | | | |
| 2.3.1. High School | 4 or 6 | To have completed elementary school | High School Diploma | Full time | The American high school enrolls almost 94 per cent of the boys and girls aged 14-17. Most States require young people to attend school approximately 9 months of each year until they are at least 16 years of age. A few States require attendance until 18. The most common type of high school is the comprehensive school which provides educational opportunities for all of the boys and girls in the neighbourhood, regardless of their economic status, vocational aims, sex or family background. | General secondary (a) | 7/9-12 |
| | | | | | The 4-year high school is the traditional secondary school in the United States. Now, many more students attend the reorganised high school (i.e. 3 + 3, or 6-year high school) than the 4-year high school. | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | | D.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Type of Education (8) | Years of Study (9) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3.2. Junior High School. | 3 | To have completed elementary school | Leads to the Senior High School | Full time | The junior high school normally consists of grades 7, 8 and 9, but in a 6-2-4 system junior high may be comprised of grades 7 and 8. | | General secondary (a) | 7-9 | |
| 2.3.3. Senior High School | 3 | To have completed Junior high school | High School Diploma | Full time | As the great majority of high schools are now on a comprehensive basis, it means that there are only a limited number of academic, vocational and technical high schools. Owing to the fact that most high schools are comprehensive, that is, offer college preparatory, vocational, general or commercial courses, pupils planning to attend a college or university elect those subjects which meet the requirements for college/university entrance. Therefore, what matters is not so much the school attended but the course chosen within a high school. | | General secondary (a) | 10-12 | |

Pupils are awarded units of credit, one unit being given for the successful completion of a course meeting for at least 40 minutes per day, 5 days per week for a year of 180 days 16 or more units are required for graduation.

In general, high school pupils are required to study English (language, arts), social studies, mathematics, science, and health and physical education. In addition, they may elect to take courses in industrial arts, home economics, foreign languages, music, art, business education, and vocational education, as well as others.

English is usually studied 5 hours a week and is required in every year, except in some States which make it an optional course in the last year of high school.

About a fourth of a pupil's load consists of work in English (reading, writing, speaking and listening activities). Another large part of his

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2•3•4• Specialised High Schools | 3-4 | Entrance examination | High school diploma | Full time or part time | The specialised high school (senior level) is designed for students with exceptional ability in a particular field. Admissions are rigorously controlled. These schools are relatively rare and found only in large cities. E.g. New York High School for Music and Art. | General secondary (a) | 9-10/12 |
| | | | | | During the first year or two in high school, the pupil is required to take a course in beginning mathematics and beginning science. Later, he may elect courses such as algebra, geometry, trigonometry, biology, physics and chemistry. Health and physical education are usually required two or more hours a week. Foreign language, such as French, Spanish, German, Russian and Latin are elective subjects. One or more of these languages is usually offered for study from 2 to 4 years in the average high school. The selection of a preparatory course for future university study greatly increases the number of required courses and correspondingly reduces the electives. The variety of course is largely determined by the size of the school. At the time when the high school was primarily a college preparatory institution, algebra, geometry, physics and Latin were standard requirements for graduation. Today, with practically the whole youth population enrolled, local and State requirements for graduation have been changed so that pupils who do not plan to go to college may elect other courses in which they are interested and for which they have greater aptitude and which may still qualify for a high school diploma. | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | B.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 2.4. Vocational Education | | | | | In addition to this, some cities provide special schools or classes which gifted pupils attend on a part or full time basis. Some programmes permit accelerated progress through school. In the larger high schools, gifted children with special interests may pursue them by electing advanced courses in their field of interest. | The purpose of vocational education is to fit persons for useful employment. Two distinct groups of people are served by this programme: those who have begun work and those who are preparing to work in various occupations in agriculture, distribution, home making, trades and industry, practical nursing, and as highly skilled technicians. Vocational education programmes provide training for students in day-time secondary schools and for out-of-school youth and adults, both employed and temporarily unemployed, in the evening and during week-ends. | It is the responsibility of a State board for vocational education to promote, develop and improve and supervise vocational education programmes within its State. | It should be noted that vocational education is but one of the many types of education available in high schools and that many pupils complete their secondary studies without ever attending vocational courses. Many pupils still follow the traditional academic course. The number of pupils enrolled in vocational courses represented approximately 27 per cent of the total number of pupils in secondary education in 1958 (9th to 12th year of studies). |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | D.E.C.O. Classification (7) | Years of Study (6) |
|--|---|--|---------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2.4.1. High Schools (Vocational Courses) | 2-3 (duration of vocational course proper) | Completion of 8th, 9th or 10th year of study | High School Diploma | Full time | Pupils are admitted to vocational course at the beginning of grade 9 but they are chiefly numerous in grade 11 and 12. Most programmes terminate at the end of grade 12. Some are, however, conducted as post-secondary terminal courses in grades 13 and 14. | Technical secondary (b) | 9/11-10/12 |

Following a vocational course does not exclude the study of general or academic subjects such as English, history, biology or mathematics.

Vocational education is available in the following subject areas:

(A) Agricultural Education

Vocational agriculture classes "provide for directed or supervised practice in agriculture either on a farm provided by the school or other farm, for at least 6 months per year." Students enrolled in these classes study crop and livestock production, farm mechanics, farm management, and other agricultural topics. In addition to agriculture, these students also study 3 or 4 General education courses each year, such as English, history, biology, mathematics. When they complete 4 years of instruction in the public secondary school, they receive a diploma and are permitted to enter college on the same basis as students who studied only academic courses.

(B) Distributive Education

A high school co-operative programme permits boys and girls in the 11th and 12th grades to receive training in distribution. The school provides these students with basic and detailed instruction in distribution and marketing during half of each day, and a business establishment, through a co-operative agreement, provides on-the-job training with

To be over 14 years of age and regularly enrolled in a public secondary school

2 To have completed 10 years of schooling

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | D.E.C.D. Classification | Years of Study (8) |
|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Type of Education (7) | |
| 2-4 | To have completed 8 years of schooling | | | | | (C) Home Economics Education | |
| | | | | | | The primary purpose of home economics education in secondary schools is to prepare pupils for home and family life. Preparation may also be given for wage-earning if there are employment opportunities in a community for persons who have certain home-making skills. This emphasis on wage-earning usually comes only in the last year of secondary school. | |

To have completed
10 years of
schooling

(D) Trade and Industrial Education

Trade and industrial education consists of both preparatory and extension programmes. These are designed to prepare girls and boys for entrance into gainful employment. Trade and Industrial Education courses in high schools are most often found in the 11th and 12th grade levels. In such programmes students devote at least half a day, and sometimes as much as three-quarters of the day, to instruction specifically designed to prepare them for a chosen field of employment. The remainder of the day is devoted to general education subjects. The vocational instruction is designed to

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | | O.E.C.D. Classification (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) | |
| | 2 | Completion of 10th year of studies | | | develop manipulative skills and technical knowledge, including the necessary related mathematics, science and industrial information necessary for success in the occupation. | | |
| | 2 | Completion of 10th year of studies | | | (E) Technical Education The aim of the course is the training of technicians qualified to assist engineers, scientists, industrial or commercial managers in their work. Although this training is largely provided at the post-secondary level some courses are nevertheless available at secondary level, mainly in industrial drawing and electronics. | | |
| | 2 | Completion of 10th year of studies | | | (F) Studies related to medicine Professions related to medicine require a certain degree of maturity and considerable technical skill and consequently training takes place mainly at post-secondary level. Moreover this training is often carried out in close collaboration between the school and the hospitals and other medical establishments which generally refuse to enrol persons of secondary school age. | | |
| | 2 | To have completed at least 8th year of studies | | | Some States have however introduced preparatory courses leading to post-secondary studies or to the training of auxiliary nurses or equivalent. | | |
| | 2 | | | | (G) Training of office workers In addition to the traditional curriculum provided in secondary schools other types of training are being carried out on an experimental basis: intensive block-release courses, simulation programmes of duties related to office work, or courses devised in conjunction with would-be employers. | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information | | O.E.C.O. Classification (6) | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.4.2. Vocational or Technical High Schools | Variable | Variable | | Full time | (H) Training for public services | This training covers a new category of professions which have not yet a status of their own, viz.: (a) catering for the needs of individuals as members of society, the work including educational, health and welfare services; (b) positions in public services at various levels (local, state, federal) such as: maintenance and care, improvement of sectors contributing to the welfare of the general public such as transport, hygiene, town planning, public parks and recreation centres, safety of public and other public services. | 9-12 | Technical secondary (b) | |
| 3. Higher Education - 2-year Institutions | 4 | To have completed elementary school | High School Diploma | Full time | Although most vocational courses are conducted at the secondary level in large comprehensive high schools where the specialised curriculum is but one of several leading to a high school diploma, some States offer special premises for the trade and industrial courses. Preparatory training in trade and industrial education is, however, increasingly being provided at the post-high school level under the auspices of various types of institutions. | | | | |
| 3.1. Junior College | 2 | | | | Although the European equivalent would be a sixth form college, a continuation, college and the like, part of secondary education in the United States belongs to tertiary education. Junior college offers 2-year terminal course and also the equivalent of the first 2 years of Liberal Arts, and many of its graduates transfer to a Liberal Arts College for the third and fourth year of college leading to a bachelor's degree. Students | | Higher non-university or university | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 3.2. Technical Education | | | | | <p>While the primary objective in vocational training of high school age youth (14 to 17 years) is preparation for immediate employment in a trade and industrial occupation, students may, after graduation from high school, choose to seek additional education of a vocational or technical nature in a technical institute or community college, or they may enrol in a college degree programme. Preparatory training in trade and industrial education is increasingly being provided at the post-high school level. Characteristic of these programmes is the purpose of preparing students for employment in a trade and industrial occupation in 2 years or less. Facilities and equipment for trade and industrial education programmes are typical of those found in industry. Students are trained to meet the same standards of workmanship and productivity required for future employment. The instructional programme, therefore, includes work of a productive nature similar to, or the same as, that in industry.</p> <p>The other main study areas are the same as those taught at secondary level (see 2.4.1.).</p> | <p>Higher non-university</p> | |
| 3.2.1. Community College | 2 | High school graduation | Certificate allowing entrance to 3rd year university or vocational diploma (Associate degree) | Full time | <p>Offer 2 years of general education equivalent to the first 2 years of university. Also offer course preparing for occupations needing less than 4 years preparation (terminal vocational courses).</p> <p>They are generally called "community colleges" because they are supported and controlled by the communities in which they are located.</p> | | <p>Higher non-university and university</p> |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.2.2. Technical Institutes | 1-3 | High school graduation | Diploma of semi-professional degree - a certificate or "Associate degree" | Full time | Sometimes attached to a junior college, sometimes independent. Post-secondary training leading to semi-professional occupation. | Higher non-university | |
| 3.2.3. Institutes of Technology | 4 | High school graduation | | Full time | Although these institutions tend to emphasize engineering-related programmes, some also provide training in business, home economics, health services, agriculture, forestry, applied and graphic arts, and others. | Higher non-university | |
| 4. Higher education - 4-year institutions | | | High school diploma. Most universities now require the taking of a standard nationwide college entrance examination administered by the Educational Testing Service. | Full time | These institutes center their attention on the technical subjects such as science and engineering, but some of them offer programmes that become almost indistinguishable in scope from those of a university. | Higher university | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 4.1. Universities | | Bachelor's degree | | | | | |
| 4.1.1. Under-graduate schools | 4 | Acceptance to university is, in addition, on the basis of fulfillment of required subjects and class rank | | Full time | The school year is divided into semesters or trimesters ; during each of these the student takes 4 or 5 courses in different subjects (universities are now tending to reduce the number to 4) and the student gains one credit for every hour of the course per week - usually 3 - if he successfully passes the course. Students can exceptionally graduate in 3 years if they take 6 courses per semester and have gained advance credit in high school. Some large high schools offer a few courses for bright students which can count as university credits. The number of credits is restricted to 15. Courses are of two types according to the subject and size of the university: Lectures (with discussion groups) or seminars. Most universities offer night courses and special programmes for adults who wish to complete degrees or take several courses. | Higher university (1st degree) | |
| 4.1.2. Graduate schools | 1-2 | Bachelor's degree | | Full time | For the master's degree, seminar courses are required. Sometimes the degree is dispensed within 4-year Ph.D. programmes or awarded to those registered in the Ph.D. programme who fail to receive the higher degree. An examination sometimes replaces the writing of a master's thesis. | Higher university (post-graduate) | |
| | 2-3 | Master's degree | Ph.D | Full time | At least 1 year of the programme involves seminar courses. The passing of a comprehensive examination allows the student to begin his thesis. These examinations are both written and oral and cover very generally the field from which the student will choose his more particular speciality. The thesis must be publicly defended before the student can receive his degree. Ph.D. candidates are usually required to have a reading knowledge of two modern foreign languages. | Higher university (post-graduate) | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | D.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 4.2. Liberal Arts Colleges | 4 | High school diploma plus individual college entrance requirements | B.A., B.S. (1st degree) | Full time | The liberal arts college, although it can be independent is, in many cases, part of a university. | Higher university | |

On any large university campus, there may be several "colleges" or "schools" covering the 4-year period from 18-22, as well as the liberal arts college. In addition, a full university has the "graduate" schools which are the hallmark of a university proper. It is in the latter that subject or professional specialisation like that encountered in Europe really begins.

Prestige-enjoying colleges still charge fees and other costs amounting to \$2,500 a year or more. State colleges usually charge little, some actually being free. Scholarships can be won by the brilliant students.

Some colleges (or some "colleges" within universities) undertake only undergraduate work; the firm specialisation usually begins afterwards, in one or more graduate schools; in the really professional fields such as medicine or law, such specialisation takes 3 or more years after the completion of college work with a bachelor's degree, and is crowned by a professional doctorate; in less advanced (or less highly esteemed) professions such as automobile engineering or teaching, a master's programme may be completed in 1 to 2 years and a doctoral programme in 3 or 4 years by course work and instruction as well as by specialisation and personal research.

4.3. Independently organised professional schools

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/ Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 4.3.1. Teachers Colleges (State Colleges) | 4 | High school diploma | Bachelor's degree in education | Full time | Their primary objective is the preparation of teachers for elementary and secondary schools, and they provide 4-year programmes leading to the Bachelor's degree. There is an increasing tendency, however, for those institutions, most of which are supported by the States, to be designated State colleges and to offer additional programmes similar to those of the 4-year liberal arts colleges. | Higher university | Higher university |
| 4.3.2. Professional Schools and Colleges | Variable | Varies according to the field of study. For the graduate fields (medicine, law, dentistry, etc.) 3-4 years of undergraduate preparation are required | Professional degree in: <u>Business Administration</u> 4 years for a Bachelor's (B.A.) / M.B.A.) | Full time | Generally attached on either a graduate or undergraduate level to a university. Some professional schools (engineering, theology, fine arts) are totally independent. | Higher university | Higher university |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.D. Classification Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | <u>Nursing</u> (4 years of college leading to a Bachelor's - 2 years at a junior or community college for an "Associate Degree" - or 2 years at a hospital school) <u>Engineering</u> (4 years for a Bachelor's degree in one specialty) <u>Journalism</u> (4 years for a diploma) <u>Medicine</u> (4 years after Bachelor's degree) <u>Veterinary Medicine</u> (2 years college plus 4 years specialised education) <u>Pharmacy</u> (5 years) (Pharm B) <u>Music</u> (4 years for a B.Mus.) <u>Optometry</u> (6-7 years) <u>Teaching</u> (4 years for Bachelor's degree). High school teachers in general take Master's degree as well - teach the subject of their specialisation. | | | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | D.F.S.D. Classification (7) | Years of Study (8) |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>5. Adult Education</u> | | | | | | | |
| 5.1. Evening Classes | | | | | | | |

Public Health
(1 year after M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M.)

Theology
(3 years after Bachelor's degree for B.D.)

Social Work
(2 years after B.A. for M.S.W.)

In agricultural education, for example, where most of the students are busy farming during the day, class meetings are usually held in the evenings, usually once per week or twice per month over a period of 6 to 9 months during the fall, winter and spring. The class meetings are usually held in the vocational agricultural classroom or the farm mechanics shop. Meetings are occasionally held on farms, at agricultural experiment stations, or wherever a favourable situation exists for solving the problems being studied.

In the case of Distributive Education, there are also evening classes for people engaged in occupations involved in the distribution of goods and services to consumers. Known as "extension education", it includes courses in specific sales training and product information for sales personnel, merchandising and sales promotion for employees and merchandising executives; course in administrative management and operations techniques for owners and managers of small business.

Identical course exists for adults in "Home-making Education".

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | | O.E.C.D. Classification (8) |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) | |
| 5.2. Extension Classes (Day or evening classes) | | | | Part time | The occupational extension education programme serves large numbers of youth who are not enrolled in full-time educational programmes and adults who are gainfully employed in a trade and industrial occupation and who seek training to increase their work performance or prepare for promotion. | | |
| | | | | | Among the enrollees in extension-type programme are a large number of apprentices receiving related instructions in compliance with the condition of their apprenticeship agreement. Such instruction is provided either in day or evening classes for a minimum of 144 hours a year. Since apprentices receive most of their manipulative training on the job, the school places emphasis on science, mathematics and technology related to their occupation. | "Extension classes", which may be offered at any time, are most often operated during evening hours. Classes are offered in numerous skill and technological subjects at many levels of achievement, including supervisory training. | Part time |

5.3. Public Schools

Adult education under public school auspices has increased rapidly during the past few years and offers programmes of general adult education and vocational adult education. Public school programmes can be classified under the five following headings:

- (1) adult education to help one earn a living;
- (2) home and family living education;
- (3) education in civic and public affairs;
- (4) intellectual and personal development; and
- (5) recreational skills.

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | O.E.C.O. Classification | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Type of Education (7) | Years of Study (8) |
| 5.4. Colleges and Universities | | | | Part time | Most public universities have an extension division to serve the part-time adult student. Commonly, the functions are classified under the following: (1) correspondence study; (2) extension classes and evening college; (3) conferences, institutes and management and executive development; (4) community development and service, and (5) audio-visual services. | | |
| | | | | | State and municipal college and universities are most active in providing evening college programmes for adults, with both credit and non credit offerings. | | |
| | | | | | Many public junior colleges have community service departments or divisions which provide educational programmes for adults. | | |
| 5.5. Private Industry, Business Firms, etc. | | | | Part time | Business and industrial firms have for many years provided specific training for many of their employees to assure greater production and to upgrade their personnel. | | |
| 5.6. Labour Unions | | | | Part time | Labour Unions are similarly providing their members with educational programmes. | | |
| 5.7. Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Churches, Private Schools, Radio Stations, Educational Television Stations, etc. | | | | | All these bodies provide some form of adult education. | | |

| Type of Education or Institution (1) | Length of Study (in years) (2) | Entrance Requirements (3) | Certificate (4) | Full/Part Time (5) | Other Information (6) | | D.E.C.D. Classification (7) | Type of Education (8) | Years of Study (9) |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Special Education | | | | | Special education is the term used to describe school programmes for various types of children with exceptional educational needs: mentally or physically handicapped children and the socially or emotionally maladjusted. At present they are being educated in public and private day schools. Usually, only the more severely handicapped children are sent to residential schools. | Full time | Special | | |

| Fields of Study | O.E.C.D. Classification | Fields of Study | O.E.C.D. Classification |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Agriculture | Agriculture | Law (LL.B., J.D. or higher) | Law |
| Architecture | Architecture | Library Science | Humanities |
| Biological Sciences | Pure Science | Mathematical Subjects except Statistics | Pure Science |
| Business and Commerce | Social Science | Military Science | Social Science |
| Education | Education | " | Others |
| Engineering | Technology | Philosophy | Humanities |
| Fine and Applied Arts | Fine Arts | Physical Sciences | Pure Science |
| Foreign Languages and Literature | Humanities | Psychology | Humanities |
| Forestry | Agriculture | Religion | " |
| Geography | Social Science | Social Sciences except History | Social Science |
| Health Professions | Medical Sciences | Trade and Industrial Training | Humanities |
| except Veterinary Medicine | Agriculture | " | Technology |
| Home Economics | Social Science | Others | Others |
| Journalism | " | | |

| Teachers | Place of Training | Length of Study (in years) | Other Information |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. Pre-school | Varies widely from State to State. Generally colleges and universities. | Variable | Virtually all teachers are trained in institutions of higher education. The possibilities of preparation range from a high school diploma in home economics to post-graduate specialisation in early childhood. The dominant form is the 4-year undergraduate programme culminating in a Bachelor's degree from a liberal arts, general college or university. Some programmes are general. Others focus on pre-school education. |
| 2. Elementary School | Only about 20 per cent of teachers receive training in a teachers' college. 50 per cent are trained in public general colleges and universities. The rest in private colleges and universities. | 4. 5th year | Certification requirements regulated by the State. Most States apply the same requirements for public and private schools. A Bachelor's degree almost universally required for elementary school. 18 per cent hold a Master's degree. |
| 3. Secondary School | Teachers' college or university. Many secondary schools provide their own in-house teacher training programmes with or without the help of near-by universities. Many institutions provide summer and night courses for teachers. | 4 5th year | Approximately 3/4 of the 4-year Bachelor programme is, in general, liberal arts courses; 1/4 is in professional education courses and practice teaching. The Master's degree requires one additional year which emphasizes professional teaching method studies. The 5th year is often completed at night during engagement. |
| 4. University | Vocational Training College, university | 4 years or more (variable according to State) | Half time to general education - the remaining devoted to: field of specialisation (which he will teach), pedagogy, elective courses, Half time to academic study of speciality; half to professional education courses. |
| | | | Specialised training required. Teachers are trained either at designated higher institutions or in specialised programmes conducted by the State Board of Vocational Education. The amount of specialised experience necessary varies from State to State. |
| | | | Teaching Assistants, Lecturers, Instructors: Generally students working on their Master's or Doctoral theses who teach beginners and 1st year courses or lead seminars. |
| | | | - Lecturers are often eminent personalities who in addition to their professional commitments give 1 or 2 sets of lectures in a college. |
| | | | - Instructors are often full-time teachers who do not have the required training and experience for a lectureship. |

| Teachers | Place of Training | Length of Study (in years) | Other Information |
|----------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Ph.D. required Ph.D. required | Some universities place a 3-year limit on these posts, requiring the students to earn their degrees and take a higher post. <u>Assistant Professor:</u> Teaches both graduate and undergraduate courses. <u>Associate Professor:</u> The professor is now assured of tenure. <u>Full Professor:</u> The highest rank. In some of the top-ranking establishments a professor's publications and research work are all-important. Only very rarely is his rapport with students a primary criterion. <u>Visiting Professor:</u> An invited professor who stays for a year or two. | |

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